Recreant Republicans.

"French Principles seen through American "French Principles seed through American

Ppectacles" is another of the books lately published.

"American spectacles!" Do they indeed transform
the defenders of the French Republic on the 2d of
December into a "hireling" "mob?" Their gallant
appeals to the people into "inflammatory speeches?" capture of a guard-house into a their intention against the guard into a "massacre!"
A soldiery, murdering liberty for one franc a lay, defended and justified. The unbought champions of the Republic denounced as "Socialists who never give Every citizen's coat "believed to cover an ein," and therefore it is that "the soldier kills with-

ont pity."

Oh, Sir! when will America free herself from the pollution of such men as the author of this book? The base, groveling, dishonorable spirits that, with a smattering of education and a vast impression of their own respectability," go and live among the slavish profitmongers or the Government hirelings of Europe-ape their manners, adopt their thoughts, fling the flithy picture of their souls before the public-and call that Oh, Sir! when or how will America free herself

from the pollution of such men?

THOMAS AINGE DEVYR. Williamsburgh, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1852.

Caution to Californians. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

You will do an act of kindness by cautioning returned Californians against the representations of the ranners for various exchange offices located in Broadway and Wall-st., who visit every steamer from the nus, and endeavor to induce the passengers who have gold dust to sell, to accompany them to their of Scen, where they are sure to be swindled by false weights. I saw a man yesterday who was cheated of

reights. I saw a man yesterday who was cheated of searly four ownces of gold dust, at one of these offices, and have been told of some of the runners making \$\frac{4}{100}\$ per day by sharing the amount swindled from the miners with the proprietors of these offices.

There are plenty of offices conducted by honorable men, who would not employ these happes, and who lay gold dust at its full value; and the way for the Catifornian is to have nothing to do with these fellows, who wish the steamers and are to be found on almost every corner.

Would take the trouble to caution their passengers and put them on their guard against this system of rascality, it would save thousands of dollars to worthy men, and might compel the rogues to try some more honest way so get a living.

Yours,

1.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Crescent City-Parser Smith. The U. S. Mail Steamship Crescent City, Henry K. Davenport, U. S. N., Commander, arrived on Monday morning at 4] o'clock, from New Orleans, vil. Havans, leaving the latter port on the afternoon of the 16th inst. She has experienced a succession of heavy northern gales. The Crescent City arrived off th More on the evening of the 15th inst., after sunset, and had to remain outside until the next morning. The Spanish steam frigate Isabel Segundo, which was cruising off the Port, spoke the Crescent City, and after learning her name and destination, passed on. After entering the port, to which no objection was made, the Captain of the Port came alongside and informed Capt. Davenport that the mails and all persons could land,

except Purser Smith.

Upon Capt. Davenport expressing himself pleased at the termination of all difficulties heretofore existing, the Captain of the Port assured him that it was only for this trip, but should Mr. Smith return in the chip from New York, no communication with the shere would be allowed. Capt. D. expressed his regret at this, and remarked that the difficulty was becoming more complicated by this measure, and that al-though the right to exclude any individual from the bland, whom the authorities might consider prejudicial to its tranquility, was not denied, he could not concede the same to the Captain General to prohibit the mails and all passengers, simply because our derson on board was obnoxious to his Excellency.

To this no reply was made. Capt. Davenport was told, when he left Havana for New-Orleans on the outword trip, that the ship would not be permitted to enter the port on her return if Mr. Smith came in her. But it seems the Captain General was induced to change his mind a few days previous to her arrival, in considerasion that her voyage would not be completed until her return to New-York, and that no change could take place in the officers before that time.

On the eve of sailing, Capt. D. received a note from Mesers. Drake & Co., inclosing a copy of one to them from Martin Galiano, the Political Secretary of the Capmin-General. The letter, together with one from Capt. D. to Mesers. Drake & Co., will be found below.

There were three English war-steamers in Havans, and the report was that they were waiting to see the result of the "Crescent City affair," many sto-

Judge Sharkey, the American Consul-a n who has upon all occasions proved himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him—c. siled on board of the Crescent City, and had a long conversation with

Translation.) POLITICAL SECRETARYS OFFICE.

Notwithstanding that there remains in full force and vigor the order of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General, which I communicated to you on the 4th of September last, relative to its being forbidden that Mr. Smith, an employed the American steamer Crosceut City, should return to this Island, and also the entry of said vessel in this port chould be convey him, as the special concession made by Rig Excellency on the last voyage of said vessel to New Orleans, and on her return to this port which she say effected to day, might be interpreted in a doubtful memor, is being a concession founded on special reasons of which He Excellency the Minister Plenipolemiary of Her Majesty at Washington has a knowledge, Rig Excellency instructs me to say to you that in informed of this partical. edge, His Excellency instructs me to say to you that in a knowledge, His Excellency instructs me to say to you that in a knowledge, His Excellency instructs me to say to you that in a knowledge of this particular, you may communicate the information to whom it may concern, and thereby avoid that through bad intelligence, third parties be injured.

Have, Now 1005, 1802. God processer you may rears.

[Signed] MARTIN GALIANO.

To Moses, Dakes & Co. Consignees of the American Stranger Concept this.

U. S. M. STRAISHIP CRESCENT CITY, }
HAVANA, Tureday, Nov. 16, 1852.

"TURPLEN: I am in receipt of your favor of this
evenous an official letter from the Secretary of
laghan-General, by which Hearn that this ship will the Captain-General, by which I learn that this ship will not be permitted to enter this port on her return from new-York should Mr. Smith be on board. I was in hopes this matter was settled. However, I can assure you that Mr. Smith will return in the ship, and the consequences, whatever they may be, the Spanish authorising will be responsible for.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
Consumming Greecest Cry.

The Crescent City Affair-Queer Importu-

lon Spanish Conquest of the United States -Gen. Parla.

HAVANA, Nov. 14th, 1852. The general topic of conversation here still, the affair of the Crescent City. Some say she is to be admitted for this time, and others that she is not. We shall see, and perhaps hear, if she should be fired into.

We have had a queer kind of importation from Spain. Some of the light-fingered gentry having been rather successful in their operations, and ambitious to extend their busi-ness to the highways and by-ways, wrote to their friends in the Peninsula for reinforcements, and friends in the Peninsula for reinforcements, and a short time back, twelve individuals arrived with arms, and everything necessary for a cam-paign, but something having transpired which led to the discovery of their designs, eight of

the number were taken prisoners upon their ar-rival; the other four got off to the country, however, where before long, probably, they may however, where before long, probably, they may commence a career that may rival that of the fa-mous robber chief Chata, and his companions, in Spain, are plundering who at this moment in Spain, are plundering with impunity, and defying all the efforts of the

ish troops sent out to capture them. 16th.—Since writing the above, a person has told me that Panama was the place to which were directing their course to perform exagainst American travellers, that migh bring down upon them showers of crosses and other condecorations, from their beloved sover-eign. At any rate, they would meet the hearty approbation of ametenths of their countrymen, in whose estimation, wickedness is only such, when directed against themselves. These few lines require explanation, but I have no time for that just now.

The Crescent City has just arrived. She entered quictly, and the mail bags and passengers have been landed. We shall now have to wait until the return of her from New-York to see if the Governor of Cuba is stronger than the Gov-ernment of the United States.

The English men-of war are still here. Poor United States! what are they here for! Well, if we are all talk, and cannot hold up our hands in stern silence, already for battle, we must expect still to be bullied by the dogs of Europe. Right or wrong, the people of the United States must be united, and maintain those rights, which the proud nations of Europe pretend to. Too much humility and self-denial brings upon people contempt in this wicked world—this has been so much the case here, that the Spaniards speak of sending the bloody Cabrera with 59,000 men to conquer the United States. A monarchy is to be established in Mexico, and a part of the United States is to be annexed to that country. The King is to be Spanish, and is to be placed on his throne by 50,000 Spaniards, assisted by 15,000 Frenchmen and 10,000 British. What an insult to the French and English! I guess the 25,900 French and English would have to do all the fighting, and the Spaniard all the cooking and

running away. The United States must make berself respected abroad, or worse things than this idle conversa-tion will take place. Why so much talk, and so much morality preached about the annexation of Cuba. Spain saw, lately, "Jolo" with a covet-ous eye, and annexed it, because the inhabitants were accused of piracy. If importing slaves be piracy, then the United States, if it wants an excuse, can come against Cuba, for the crime of still importing negroes from Africa, lays heavily at our doors. But why should an excuse be re-quired. Cuba belongs to the Cubaus, not to the Spaniards, and the Cubaus desire to get rid of the Spanish Government, and desire the people of the United States to assist them. Now this is perfectly true; it may be denied, and a thousand deceptions may be practised to make the assertion appear incorrect; but I swear it is so, and I trust I may be believed—however, I gain nothing either way, and lose by the assertion, which love

Gen. Pavia has been reinstated as Governor of Matanzas, from which employment he was sus-pended by Gen. Concha, for allowing slaves to be anded, and taking a bribe for the permission .-Now, whether Gen. Pavia was guilty or not, I cannot swear, but if one is to believe what he bears from good authority, one would be inclined o consider that Gen. Pavia did allow negroes to be landed for a certain consideration, and that for a certain consideration the Government of Spain has reinstated him. This cocrupt people must be driven from the Western hemisphere. FAITHFUL. Time's up.

Havana Markets.

of liberty prompts me to make.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1852. The demand for Segar, which has never been The demand for Sugar, which has never been very slack throughout the whole season, is at present brisk, and the remnants of our old stock meet a ready market at the following prices, viz. For white and brown assorted, 54 at 14 to 625 reads \$\phi\$ arrobe; white alone, 74 at 3; wellow, 51 at 74 to 625 reads \$\phi\$ arrobe; white alone, 74 at 3. Some very superior whites, for Spain, have brought 19. Grinding has commenced in some few instances, but it will not become general until the middle or end of next month, and little can be said at present \$\pi\$ the regard to the yield, but it is expected to exceed that of last cop. The total smoont expected from this city and Malanzes, up to date, is \$\pi 4.54 boxes, azenst 1, 155, 255 to same \$\pi\$ riod last year-of which \$\pi 4.57 boxes have been shipped this year to the United Starts, azenst 505,956 het year. The stock may be about \$0.000 boxes.

Copyrige, of the new crop, has been seeiing in small lots at \$7.507 & 2.54 quintal.

Motasses is very scarce, and is worth 24 rials per keg of 54 gallons.

Motasses is very scarce, and is worth 21 rials per keg of \$\frac{b}{2}\$ gallons.

Fartifits—Shipping is somewhat in demand, there being but very few vessels in port. Of American vessels, there are only sing in our harbor, and but six of other foreign nations. Of Spanish vessels there are about fifty. Last year, at this time, there were thirty-nine foreign vessels in port and outy-four Spanish. Notwitnstanding the scarcity of vessels, rates are very low, £1 to £2 only being paid for England, and to other European port they are about the same. To the United States, small vessels obtain \$1.25 box for Sugar and \$1.50 \$\alpha \pi \alpha \pi \alpha \a

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Three days later news from Mexico have been received by way of Havana, bringing our dates to Nov. 1st from the City of Mexico, and to the 4th from Vera Cruz. Judge Conklin, our new Minister to Mexico, with Buckingham Smith, Esq., and the other members of the Commission in search of Dr. Gardiner's mines, were passed on the 2d inst., on the road een Vera Cruz and the capital.

The decision of the Grand Jury of the House of Representatives against Mr. Agurry—a decision rendered with a majority of sixty-four against eighteenhas of necessity brought on the resignation of that Munister. The fulliment of his duties has already been undertaken by the official Mayor, Jose Maria Daran.

The case of ex-Minister Aguirre has passed

pal affair of Congress.

The Sonora question, and the threatening conflict which has arisen between the Government authorities and Mr. De Raousset Boulbon excites much interest. The House received from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs an official report coming from the Governor of Senora, rendering an account of the state of affairs in that part of the Republic, and of the hostile attitude taken by Mr. De Raousset Boulbon and his French Company. In communicating this to the Senate, the honorable Secretary declared that the national militia had received orders from the Government to maintain the eived orders from the Government to maintain the measures of the Commander-General, in order to en

force the respect due to the anion.

This Senora affair is more important than it may at first sight appear, nor is the matter as plain as some people would intimate, and the preof of this is that Mr. De Racusset Boulbon has many and warm partisans.

Another Parliamentary matter, deserving of

mention, is the action taken by the Minister of Finance with regard to the English debt. In the sitting, on the 28sts Mr. Pricte presented himself to the House of Represents tives, and there read a memoir relating to the situation of the English debt. After the troubles that agitated the of the English debt. After the troubles that agitated the Republic, rays the memoir, the engagements taken with the English creditors could not be fulfilled, and the treasury is now in arrear, in their case, to an amount of \$1,300,000, which is urgent to satisfy. The Minister of Finance has consequently asked that the Congress should vote some sub-fely sufficient to satisfy this deficiency. In the proposition of Mr. Beistegui the impression of Mr. Priete's memoir was ordered.

The Legislature of the State of Puebla has passed a decree authorizing the Local Government to take, in the enterprise of the Isthmus of Tehanatepec, as many shares as it may deem proper, and moreover.

as many shares as it may deem proper, and, moreover, to centur in the work by sending certain convicts on

The Siglo announces that the commission appointed by Mr. Ramirez, to examine the different propositions, is dissolved, and the Government itself is to proceed to perform the acts that had been intrusted to this commission. Ever to do and undo seems to be the most

Between Mexico and Guanajuato the final contract for the Electric Telegraph, it is said, has been signed after much negotiation, between the Governor of Gunnejucto and Mr. Quan de la Granza. This useful enterprise will be brought to a close on the first of Oct

A pronunciamento was attempted at Puebla A problemeathento was interrupted at Fuebla at midnight, on the 28th of Oct. An officer of the Butallon de Libres, named Victorie, made an effort, aided by some accomplices, to seize the Quartier de Iturbide, but the conspirators failed in their enterprise, and then retired to Lorreto, where they gave themselves up. One of the chiefs of the movement lost his life in the action. It is said that an order was transmitted from the capitol where Victoria.

The Minister of War has informed the cham-The Minister of War has informed the chamber that an extraordinary communication has been received from the Governor of Guanquato, stating that news had reached him that General Uraga had presented himself at the hacienda of Cueva, near Guanajuato, with four hundred men and two pieces of artiflery, with the intention of attacking that capital. M. Munoz Ledo had sent a force against him, which reached the hacienda shortly after the departure of General Uraga for Penjamo, where, it is presumed, he has gone to join Bahamende, in Michosean.

It was recorded in the city that General Arisks intended. It was reported in the city that General Arists intended

gn the Presidency: also, that a portion of the brig lastillo had gone over to the enemy; but it is be that these rumors are without foundation.

After the attempt at revolt, which broke out at Tamoulipas on the lith October, several inhabitants of that port were arrested. Among them were Mr. Ramon Arroye, merchant: Estevan Zurita, employe: Mr. Diego Flores, Custom-House officer; Mr. Ignacio Moscarena and Mr. Lorenzo Prieto, merchants.

Sr. Domingo,-We have advices from St. Domingo reaching to Oct. 3. The news is of little in-Considerable excitement was prevailing on account of the rumor of an American expedition to take possession of the country. The president of the Do-minican Republic has issued a decree prohibiting the entrance of any foreigners into the territory, except at the ports opened by law, to foreign importation, and prescribing other stringent regulations in regard to for-

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The New-Orleans Picayane has dates from

Galveston to the 9th inst.

A letter from Col. Loring, commander of the forces on the Lower Rio Grande, says there are no ludiens in that quarter, nor have there been say since the party that crossed the Rio Grande on the St. or 9th of The Galveston papers contain the returns of

the Election held on the 21 in tant, from which we larm that Pierce received 324 votes and Scott 142 in that lown. There was but little excitement, and a large number of citizens did not vote. The State will give a heavy major-ity for Pierce. It is thought that Potter has been elected State Senator.

The substantial steamboat Julia of Mobile, has been purchased by some of the on exprising mer-chants of Galveston for the Brazos river trade, and will be out in a few weeks.

A correspondent of The News, speaking of the eggar crop of Brazoria county, says that there are 5.452 acres cultivated in cone, and that the estimated yield is 6,055 hogsheads of sagar, of an average weight

A public dinner was given to Gen. Sherman by the citizens of Galve-ton on the let inst., in ack level edgment of his services in the war of the Toxas Revolution, and also of his exertions in the cause of internal lon

Judge Luckie, one of the heroes of the Revolution, and the last Senster from the county of Baxar, in the Congress of the Republic of Texas, died in San Au-tonio on the 23d ult.

The great sale of town lots in San Antonio as to have come off on Monday, the 8th inst.

The ship Diana, from Bremen direct, arrived off Pass Cavallo bar on the 31st ult. She brought 175 passengers, who, The Bulletin says, are of the botter class, and provided with means. Two other large ships from Bremen, loaded with emigrants, were hoarly ex-

A difficulty occurred between two Mexicans San Antonio, during which one stabled the other ered times, causing his death. Jealousy, we under-nd, was the cause.

stand, was the cause.

The body of Ignacio Perez, an aged Mexican, was found in the San Autonio River on the 25th uit. From marks and bruises on the head and face, it is believed he came to his death by violent means. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of San Autonio, and at one time was considered the most wealthy. For some years his mind has been partially deranged.

The Laraca Commercial says pecans are selling at two dollars and fifty cents per bushel in that

The Washington Lone Star predicts that if Texas does not pay her debt at the face value at once, it will cost her more than she seeks to save by the

The Galveston News says it is in contempla-tion by the New-School portion of the Predyterical Courch, to effect a regular organization of their denomi-nation in the State sometime soon. The body embraces about 150,000 communicants, and a large number of clergymen eminent for their piety and talents. Saveral of its ministers, and quite a number of its communicants, have for years resided in Texas, and it is a matter of sur-prise that they have not long since gone into a regular organization.

Victoria is brightening up. The Advocate says business is getting brisk—the planters are sending their cotton to market and loading their return wagons

The Houston Telegraph urges the necessity of legislative action in regard to the establishment of a State Lunatic Asylum. There is not in the State any in-stitution, either public or private, for the treatment of in-

UTAH.

The Mormons-Population-Religion, &c. udence of The St. Louis Intelligencer.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 12, 1852.

Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 12, 1852.

With a slash of the whip across the shoulder, and a dash of the rowels muo the danks of their respective animals, a company of young Normon belies and beaux on horsehack—the belies arrayed in long skirted riding dresses and green velvet caps, and the beaux in their shirt sleeves and bare necks, with slouched woolen hats upon their heads, and slips of coarse leather wropped around the lower extremities of their legs, from the knees down, in the fashion of leggings, rush at full gallop past my window. I step to the door to observe more closely the unusual sight, and waile watching with curious eye the receding figures, ann reminded of my promise to sketch youge a lew of the pseudiarities of Mormon life, manners, character and institutions, such as they have presented themselves to my mind during a residence of several weeks in the Velley. The task I have imposed upon myself is a somewhat difficult one. When there is much ignorance and institution upon the one side, and so much projudice and contempt upon the other, it is impossible that I should in what I have to say, entirely please either Mormon or Gentile—for each the Saints term all who disagree with them in point of religious faith. Gentiles will, I dare say, attribute to me too lenient an indulgence to the abommable doctrines and hateful persons of sacrilegious idulaters, while Mormons will accuse my of a severity merging into persecution of God's faithful and chosen state. It is even doubtful whether I shall myself feel altogether esticified as to the truth and falchiry of my own impressions. But as truth and justice, and the presentation of correct and faithful impressions in regard to subjects which are beganning to excite a very general interest throughout the country are my only objects. I shall write simply as I think, carcless alike who approves or who condemns.

The population of this city I should suppose to be between eight and ten thousand. That of the Valley at large I have no very reliable means of estimat

The population of this city I should suppose to be between cight and ten thousand. That of the Valley at large I have no very reliable means of estimating. Upon a rule computation, based upon the best sources of information which are accessible to me, I should estimate it as ranging somewhere between twenty and thirly thousand. This population is of an astogether hybrid or heterogeneous character, being composed of emigrants from every section of the Union, and almost every country in Europe. Here are congregated the keen, shap-witted, restless Yankee, the prudeat, canny, slim-risaged Scotchman, the pur-y, self-complacent, consequential Englishman, the dull, phlegmatic German, with a rare occasional specimen of a more gay, lightslim-visaged Scotchman, the party, self-complaced, conrequential Englishman, the dull, phlegmatic German,
with a rare occasional specimen of a more gay, light
hearted Irishman or Frenchman, all of whom a socials
together in this desert-girt retreat upon terms of the
most social hermony and brotherhood. I have often
been amused at one of their saintly poculiarities, their
manner of addressing or speaking of one another. A
saint invariably salutes or speaks of a fellow-saint with
the endearing application of Brother or Saser. This
peculiarity is not confined to the elder members of the
community, but extends to all ages and both sexes. I
have sometimes been moved to first of almost uncontrolable laughter with a keen sense of the ladicrous, at
hearing a saintly infant of eight or twelve address his
playmate, or speak of some elderly personage by the
finiterial title of Brother Z-bulion or Brother Hyde, or
some other kindred name. There is, however, one exception to this peculiar seaure of Mormon custom. The
term Brother is rarely if ever applied to the heal of the
Church and Governor of the Territory, Brigham Young.
In speaking of this high and influential personary, the
less enabled soints sometimes, when they wish to be
particularly deferential, term him President Young, in
virtue of his office as President of the Church. But most
commonly they in familiar perlance style him simply
Brigham. He is seldom alluded to as Governor, the
saints seeming to hold in high contempt any redected
henor which political title or station could give to the
great High Priest of their fight and immediate representative of God upon earth.

English people, both men and women, form a very dive of God upon earth.

great High Priest of their faith and immediate representative of God upon earth.

English people, both men and women, form a very large proportion, I think fully one-third, perhaps one-hall, of the community. With strict fidelity to their English origin and character, they generally constitute the most officious, self important that both the rest of the most officious, self important that both the sale most officious, self important that both the most graceful retundity from the reciprocal effect of high living upon rosst beef and high steaming with strong beer and such like finide, freshly arrived from the old country, where he had perhaps been accustomed to hold the strup of "my Lord John," or answer the bell of "Sir Thomas" with becoming servility, comes to the Salt Lake, and soon he begins to swagger with an air of lord liness and state at the bare thought of his revent emancipation. He looks down, as the humor of the moment may move him, with an air of unconcealed dislike or supercibious patronage, upon the native sons of America, who may chance to be passing through, or stopping a short time in the Valley. Generally he delights to cherish treascnable sentiments against the Government and authority of the United States, and sometimes dares so far as to give vent to his treasonable feelings in expressions of disrespect and contumely toward the Chief Magistrate and other high officers of the nation. Such characters are not uniferquently to be met with in this place. Do not understand me as disposed to include in Magistrate and other high officers of the nation. Such characters are not unfrequently to be met with in this place. Do not understand me as disposed to include in any tirside against England or the English people. Next to the Government and people of our own country. I admire and venerate the institutions and people of Old England. But there is a vast difference between the accomplished cultivated English gentleman and the rule ignorant English boor. The one, is one of the most agreeable, fascinating companions in the world; the other, the most intolerably provoking and disagreeable character with which a gentleman can be brought in coatact. Unfortunately many very many, of the English in the Salt Lake Valley belong to this latter class. There are a number of Welsh in the Velley, who generally its in the country at some distance from the city. They generally constitute a very industrious and sober class of the community.

They cenerally constitute a very industrious and sober class of the community.

Of the American pertion of the population, by far the greater number came from New York, and the other Maddle and Eastern States. Occasionally a representative from the various Southern and Wostern States is to be found amone their numbers. How a Missourian or Kentrekinn, or Carolinian, could ever have strayed of to the Mormon Church, is a mystery which, I confess, quite altogether surpasses my comprehension. Yet here they are to be found. The Mormons almost universally belong to what are usually denominated the lower or laboring classes of society in the States and countries where they originally resided. The state of learning and intelligence preculing among them generally, I should judge, by the appearance and conversation of most of those who came under my observation, to be at a very low standard, while many, very many of them,

are destitute of the first rediments of a common English education, being rude and ignorant to a very high degree. I do not recollect to have ever mot or seen among them a single person whose appearance, manners or speech, would indicate him as a gentlemen of refined, cultivated would indicate him as a gentlemen of refined, cultivated or even educated mind. I do not except from this remark either the President, foreveror Young, or any of the other leaders of the Church. And yet there are not a few men among them of naturally keen, shrewd, strong the tellects. But if the natural intelligence of the Marmona is none the most penetrating, their acquired knowledge none the most penetrating, their acquired knowledge none the most penetrating their acquired knowledge none the most penetrating manners the most poisible, they possess, as in some measure a compensation for these deficencies, those two cardinal virtues of the classes from which they have generally sprung, industry and sobriety, in a very remarkable degree. If external invariant manner is the character, energy, personance and solutions and character, energy, personance and solutions.

ing and character, energy, persoverance and solutivey are centainly prominent, not to say pre-luminant traits of the Mornen character.

Every Mormon has some employment, and whate-Every Mormon has some employment, and what is more, usually prosecutes it with praiseworthy assidaity. An idle or dunken Mormon is a social purnonnean which has not yet fallen under my eye. There are but few liquor-shops in the city. I believe that these are rarely entered by any but emigrants and transient residents. The streets of the day are quiet and orderly at all hours, both of the day and night.

As an illustration of Mormon enterprise and persevernnes, I will mention a well-suthenticated fact in teeir history. Within an hour after the first adventurers had entered the V-flay in 1847, some of them had hitched horses to the plow, and were entaged in turning the rod, while others were occupied in digning ditches and

horses to the plow, and were engaged in turning the sod, while others were occupied in digging ditches and making other preparations for irrigation. Generally speaking I have found them civil, and not indisposed to give me all the information I sought in repard to the principal features of their religious and social organization. In regard to the honesty of their character and conduct, it is the fashion of most of the Gentiles to doubt and distrust it. Possibly I may have filten some what into the prevailing fashion in this respect, but I must candidly admit that in my limited desings with them I saw nothing to cause me to believe that the Mormons were in their business transactions either better or

raw nothing to cause me to believe that the Mormons were in their business transactions either better or worse than other people.

Having said thus much of the men I must of course devote a few words to the women or ladies of Salt Lake. With all due regard to the obligations of gallant'y and deference to the rights of the sex, I cannot say that the Mormon ladies can lay claim to any superiority over their lords and matters, the Saints, either in appearance, manners or education. With some very few exceptions they generally impressed me as having spring from inferior grades of society. Whatever may be their other virtues, which it is but fair to presume are not a few, beauty, refined and delicate features features, and graceful manners are most certainly not of the number. few, beauty, refined and delicate features features, and graceful manners are most certainly not of this number. I may be permitted, without overstepping the bounds of propriety or eneroaching upon the poerogatives of the sex, to say that a swain must be most deplorably persecuted with the darts of Capad, indeed, who could fail in love with a Mormon lady at first sight. Mormon ladies, like those of other communities, are fond of making such title display of finery and fashion in dress, as is at the remained. The styles in vogue vary as widely as the different costumes and usages of the various countries from whence they came. A favorate peculiarity of dress with many of them is to wear chip or Leghoru hats, somewhat after the fashion of those worn by Swasa and Italian peacent women, instead of bonnets. These some-

with many of them is to wear chip or Leghorn hats, somewhat after the fashion of those worm by Swiss and Italian peasant women, instead of bonnets. These sometimes serve to give some degree of piquancy to faces otherwise quite inspid or repuremant is their expression of features. The efforts of some of the beamtes, both young and eld, to make a fashionable display of their cherms, is somewhat grotesque in the extreme.

The position of the women here is altogather secondary to that of man. Perhaps were I to say that the women were in a state of entire and absolute subjection to the men, the term would be more truly expressive of the actual state of the relations existing between them. According to the reced which they have mutually aloped, a woman stands no chance of early happiness or spiritual selvation, unless she is married, or, in their partance, seeded to a man. The men thus holding in their hands the keys of the women's fate, are not restricted in the number of those to whom they will with princely liberality and Christian charity excend the blessings of happiness and salvation, while poor woman is forced, under heavy penaltics, even that of death, to confine herself to the sovereign rights of but one husband.

This is a right and privilege which many of the Saints and the second of the state of the sovereign rights of the touch the sovereign rights of the source.

ness and salvation, while poor woman is forced, unfor heavy penalties, even that of death, to confine herself to the sovereign rights of but one hu-band.

This is a right and privilege which many of the Saints avail themselves of to its fullest extent. Bigamy or polygamy is a cardinal doctrine in the faith, and a main teature in the practice of the Mormons. It is acknowledged and practiced openly and without disguise. Many of the Saints consider their liberality and capabilities sufficiently large to justify them in taking under their saintly protection as many as ten or twelve, or even more wives, who are then denominated Spirituals. To entitle them to enter into this state of relative Lordship and dependence, the consent of the Procident Reigham Young, has to be first obtained, and then some qualified form or ceremony of marriage to be gone through with. The number of Spirituals attached to Governor Young's immediate household, and those over whom he exercises rovereign rights, it is impossible to determine. I have, however, seen his carriage or omnibus repeatedly drive up to the Church door of a Sunday filled with a dozon or more dames—old, middle-aged and young—all of whom, I am told, claim to be his well-beloved and hopored wives. Bessies these, I am informed that he has numerous other wives quastrered in various parts of the city. Being the head of the commanity, I presum that he has the pick of the flock. If such is the case, I cannot say that I entertain any very extravagant admiration for his teste in female beauty.

The other leading Saints, I am told, have wives or spirituals, proportionate in number to their digaity and standing in the Church. These spirituals usually reasie upon the same premises with their lords; some favorite wire usually occupying the principal mansion, while the others are quartered near by, in small cottages or out-buildings erected for their seconomodation. So netime the family becomes so large as to imperatively require a division, and they are then settled in diverse direct

ly unheard of and unsuspected in the annals of Mo

As might be expected, the Mormons permit only As might be expected, the Mormons permit only a very guarded and restricted intercourse between their families and the Gentiles. With oriental jealousy they seem to doubt and distrust any and all social attentions upon the part of strangers to their wives and daughters. In fact, they generally atterly forbid the Morm on young

upon the part of strangers to their wives and daugnters. In fact, they generally atterty forbid the Morm on young ladies to engage in any association whatever with the young Gentiles of the city. But unlike their great protetypes, the cautious and suspicious Massulmen, they have no eunuclis of ferocious aspect and gigantic proportions to officiate as custodians of the same ity of their domicils, and the proclous treasures they contain. I think that very many of them might save themselves a world of doubt, anxiety and trouble, by the simple redection, that where the temptation is weak, acts of transgression and crime are propartionately small.

The chief glory and consolation of the ladies, in the death of their other privileges, would seem to consist in the bonor which they enjoy, to the most liberal extent, of becoming the mothers of an endless multitude of infant Saints, or God, as they imprously call themselves and their of pring. The mamber of children in the Valley is quite incalculable. It surpasses all belief. Almost every lady who has attained the age of womanhood carries one of those juvenile responsibilities in her arms. From this, some does of the rapidly growing population of Salt Lake may be obtained. These go like infants are usually honored, shortly after birth, with some odd biblical or other quaint name, such as Zebulon, Ernstus, Jerediah, Nehemiah, Naptia, and Tamar, and soon.

I have been a regular attendant once or twice; overy

I have been a regular attendant once or twice overy I have been a regular attendant once or twice overy Sablath, since I have been here, at the only house of worship in the place. The character and ceremonial of the services bear a strong similitade to those of several of the Protestant denominations. The services are first opened with prayer: then follows a hyam sung in a kind of operatic chant, by a choir of not very musical or cubitysted looking songsters, male and female, to the accompaniment of violina, clarionets, fistes, and several other varieties of musical instruments. After this comes the sermon, or sermons, by one or more of the Elders, When these are through, miscellaneous subjects are introduced, and then the congregation is dismissed with prayer. The pulpit is generally occupied by the Presitroduced, and then the congregation is dismissed with prayer. The pulpit is generally occupied by the Presi-dent, two Vice-President, and twelve Aposites, and oc-casionally other leading Elders, some of whom com-mently address the assembled multimale, as may be agreed upon at the moment, without previous prepa-ration.

A Sunday or two since I had the pleasure of hearing a A Sunday or two since I had the pleasure of hearing a sermon upon the plurality of wives, from Brother Orson Pratt, as well as the reasing of the original revelation to Joseph Smith upon the same subject, by President Young. From these I gathered a clearer insight into the mysteries of Mormon theology than I had ever had before. The Mormon bedieve in the furtherlicity of the Old Testament, and in the divine character, mission, and revelations of Jesus Christ. But they further believe that similar revelations of the divine will were made to Joseph Smith, and are now being made, as circumstances require, to Brigham Young and the other patriarchs of the Church. The Mormons believe in polytheism as well as polygamy. The two go hand in hand. The one creates and proves the necessity of the other. According to the original ideas of their theology, they are themselves all Gods and the progenitors of Gods, varying in power, intelligence and dignity, who have hamiliated themselves for a while by appearing upon the earth and assuming a human form.

power, intelligence and dignity, who have has alliated theme elves for a while by appearing upon the earth and assuming a buman form.

One of their great duties in their humiliated character is to propagate their species, and people not only this but also worlds unnumbered and uncreated with their descendants. Gods like themselves. Hence the great necessity and reason for the adoption of the system of the plurality of wives, for the more speedy accomplishment of this, the great object of their being. After death they will ascend to heaven, resume their original godship, and there live a state of perpetual beatifacenjoyment, surrounded by their numerons wives and posterity. In their belief there is no such place as a separate distinct hell. Hell consists simply in the deprivation of those who are unworthy from the joys and pleasures of heaven. I wish that I had time to give you a brief sketch of many of the novel views and interesting, and gain from it a more perfect and satisfactory idea of the poculiarities of this itrange religion than you could from most any other source.

One singular idea advanced by Mr. Pratt in this discourse I cannot refrain from mentioning. That was, that the principal reason why the people of the United States and Europe did not adopt the system of a plurality of wives was that they were too avaricious an I ponurious to support such large families; that they were that becoming too fond of gold to support even a single wife and he rofspring. This explanation of a custom which has heretofore been attributed to virtuous principle upon the part of our people and Europeans, will undoubt fly surprise and shock not a few of them. The Saints are using every endeavor to make proselytes to their religion. They are sending out missionaries, with that object, to every quarter of the globe. In a few days some eighty or ninety of these apostles of Mormonism will depart upon their missions, some destined to the various States of the Union, others to the different countries in Europe, and others yet to China, Hindoatan, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, and other remote regions. They are generally selected promiscuously from the community of Saints at large, and are sometimes called upon to depart upon these distant missions with not more than a week or ten days notice, and without pay or reward. This duty they usually perform with cheerfulness and slacrity. Mr. Pratt, who delivered the ser non to which I have alluded, accompanies the pasty on a mission to Washington City, where he goes to edit a Mormon paper. Through the columns of his journal, I presume that the public will be fully eolightened as to all the more important points of Mormon theology, including the doctrine of spiritual wives as well as others.

In point of political feeling, I believe that there is little or no genuine American spirit or sentiment among the Mormons. If they ever entertained any feelings of attackment to the Government and institutions of the country, I am satisfied that a succession of what they regard as gross persecuti ms and hostilities upon the part of the per ple of several States, h

wards the people, it is but natural to conclude that the same doubts and dislike extends to the Government which that people maintain and control. That treatonable feelings and sentiments toward the National Government prevail in this community to a much greater extent than is generally supposed in the States, is a fact which I feel perfectly convinced.

If these feelings have not yet manifested themselves in open acts of rebellion, or disrespect of the authority of the Government, it is mainly because they are not yet sufficiently confident of their strength, or have not deemed the provocation sufficiently great to justify them in taking so decided a course. I believe that a few years increase in strength, and a propitious occasion, will develop these feelings to the conviction of everybody. I have my opinion not so much upon any positive acts or expressions that I have either heard or seen, as upon the general hum and character of their convexation, and information derived from the most credible sources. The conduct of the returning United States officers, in deserting their post at the time they did, is universally condemned here by all persons with whom I have convexed upon the subject. They left at the most critical period, when they stood in no immediate danger of personal violence, and by their prevence might have considered and reach their treason in the very bud.

The Diffusion of Mormons toward the Government as would have enabled it to take hold of and crush their treason in the very bud.

The Diffusion of Mormoniam.

The following list of Missionaries appointed at a Special Conference of the Latter Day Saints, held at Salt Lake City, Aug. 28 last, shows better than any mere statement the extent in which the Mormon religion is already diffused, and the efforts making for its

further propagation: CPT OF WARRINGTON.

OPTON PEARL Of the Twelve Apostees.

Twelve Apostees.

Panel Miller.

Daniel Miller.

Twelve S. Kidvidge.

For temperature.

France S. Kidvidge.

France S. Kidvidge.

Proton Tomory.

After Horon.

Daywor Richardson.

After Farr.

Proton Tomory.

After B. Lamboon. Horace S. Eidvidge. John McDonald. Andrew L. Lame George C. Rise John Oakley, William Woodwa James G, Wime, Damei D, McArti Moess Thurstin, John Parry, Spicer Crandell, Jumes Pare, Jacob F. Secrist, George Mayer, William Taylor, anance, Founda Orson Spencer, Jacob Houtz, Moses Clough. Edward Stevenson, Nathan T. Porter. Bennank. George Perry. Sonwar. Eric G. M. Hogan, Canute Peterson. Eins Gardner. ASIA.

CALCETTA AND RIADOS

Kabaniel V. Jones.

Sabaniel V. Jones.

Sanuel A. Wooley.

Richard Balloutyne.

Amos K. Hauser.

Walter Thomps

Walter Thomps Chausey W. West, Surve Hatchkiss, Harlow Reddelsk AFRICA.
Jenic Haven, Leonard L Smith, William Walker is Haren,

AUSTRALASIA AND THE PACIFIC,

AUSTRALIASIA AND THE PACIFIC,

John B. V. John

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICK-KNACKS FROM AN EDITOR'S TABLE. By L. GAYLORD CLARK. 12mo. pp. \$35. D. Appleton & Co.

The universally popular author of these "Knick-Knacks," the editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine, has contrived to make his "Editor's Table" one of the regular "institutions" of American literature. Few of the productions of the monthly press are so widely read. None are more generally attractive. This feature of his Magazine possesses a unique character. It is not merely a collection of puns, bon-mots, and laughable anecdotes, Rich as it is in this kind, it owes not a little of the favor with which it is received, to its genial vein of humanity, its picturesque glimpses of nature, and the frequent touches of pathos that alternate with passages of side-splitting humor. Mr. Clark has done well in collecting in a volume some of the choicest bits of his monthly Gossip, which "it is a great pity," as Washington Invinc observes in a letter to the author, "should be comparatively lost among the multitudinous leaves of a Magazine." We have no doubt it will prove not only one of the most attractive works for the holidays, but one which will often be chosen as the companion for a journey, and honored with a place among the prime favorites on the bookshelf. The following is a specimen of the reflective style which is often found in the

A SCENE AT SING-SING PRISON.

We passed an hour in the Sing-Sing State Prison the other day; and while regarding with irresistible sympathy the wretched inmates, we could not help thinking how kitle, eiter all, of the actual suffering of imprisonment is apparent to the visitor. The ceaseless toll, the coarse fare, the solemn silence, the averted look, the yellow white palor of the convict; his narrow cell, with its scanty furniture, his hard couch; these indeed are visible to the naked eye. Yet do but think of the demon Thiougher that must 'eat up his heart' during the long and inconceivably dismal hours which he passes there in darkness, in silence, and alone! Think of the tortures he must endure from the ravages of that pleasantest friend but most terrible enousy, Imagination! Oh, the height, the deaplt, the length and breadth, of a sensitive captive's sorrow! As we came away from the gloomy scene, we passed on a hill, within the domain of the guard, the Prison Potter's Field, where lie, undistinguished by head-stone or any other mark, the bones of those who had little else to lay there, when their life of suffering was ended. There sleeps Monroe Edwards, whose downward fate we had marked in successive years.

We first saw him when on his trial; a handsome, wellyears. We first saw him when on his trial; a handsome, well-

We first saw him when on his trial; a handsome, well-dressed, black whiskered, sewing self-posessed person, with the thin varnish of a gentleman, and an effrontery that nothing could daunt. Again we saw him, while holding court with courtesans at the door of his cell, at The Tombs, the day before he left for Sing-Sing; clad in his morning-gown, with luxurious whiskers, and the manners of a pseudo-prince receiving the honors of shamsubjects. The next time we saw him he was clad in coarsest 'felon-stripe;' his head was sheared to the skull; his whiskers were no more; a dark frown was on his brow; his cheeks were pale, and his lips were compressed with an expression of remore; rage and despair. pressed with an expression of remore, rage and despair. Never shall we forget that look! He had a little while before been endeavoring to escape, and had been pun-ished by diffy leshes with a cut-of-une tails; four hundred and fifty stripes on the naked back!

Once again we saw him, after the lapse of many months. Time and suffering had done their work upon him. His once erect frame was bowed; his head was quite hald at the top, and its scanty bordering hair had become gray. And thus he gradually declined to his melanchely west of life, until he reached his last hour: dying in an agony of terror; gnawing his emaclated fagers, to convince himself that he was still living; that the appalling change from life to death had not yet actually taken piece! And now he sleeps in a felon's grave

with no record of his name or fate. Is not the way of the transgressor 'hard?' Here is a pleasant story about GEOFFREY CRAYON AND OLD ENICK

Here is a pleasant story about

CEOTTRET CRAYON AND OLD ENGE.

'You murky cloud is feal with rain' that here at Pleasant we see rolling slowly over the hills that content of the river. By the story of the river hereof and down upon the fedding landscape it. 'superflux of down upon the fedding landscape it.' superflux of down upon the fedding landscape it.' superflux of down upon the fedding landscape it. 'superflux of down upon the fedding landscape it.' superflux of the more remarked of the story of the fedding landscape it.' superflux of the fedding landscape and the fedding landscape and the fedding landscape and fedding

wered Mr. Crayon, 'that alters the case: 'if rans is the family, ch I'

Well, well; the idea of lightning 'running in a family;' the odd appearance of the speaker, with his invested leafner custion on his head, under which he looked like a Roman beneath his tortoi e-hell shield; the are carrison through the valley, with all that we saw the heart by the way; the appearance of a securated mea al out the hearth of 'Sunnyside' that night, clad in the roomy habiliments of the lost; all these manifold recollections have arisen in about the space of a minute, 'Curious' and very pleasant are the matters ledged in the thousand cells of memory!

We give the following bit of nature, which

We give the following bit of nature, which is in a tone of sentiment that often finely softens the exuberant gayety of the "Table."

Sating in the little Church near the 'Lake Home,'
Lake George, to-day, with congenial friends, we were
taken back, on the wings of memory, to the days and
the scenes of our beyhood. We were once more at the
old he mertead, once again at the old country charch;
for here were the high-back'd pows, of the native color
of the wood; the pulpit without atornment; the jack
knite initials of hoys, earried about by no 'wind of dectrine' heard at conventicle, but contraviwise, full of the
very 'old Scratch' during sermon-time; nay, here the
very 'old Scratch' during sermon-time; nay, here the
very pashrand-bynn books, in the 'identical' sheepaku-binding of yore. But no Mother came into the
homely pew with us, unfolding from around her fan the
swet-smelling white handkerchief, redolent of aroma of dried orange peel, hat seemed the very draws
whence it was taken, and taking thence spirits of fragrant caraway' and 'femel' to give to her little takloys; no Brother ast there, with his young heart are
full of unuttered and unwritten poetry, as he looks
through an open window upon the green comes
fields of summer,—shimmering in the hot heze that he
over them, like the trenulous rays which overhar
furnace—or surveyed on the fan the fair pletared day
in vermifion robes and blue hat, assisting a little boy,
bright yellow round-about and white saiostrowsers
of the Past:

'Oh Time! how in thy rapid flight coftens the exuberant gayety of the "Table."

ry a scarlet site with a green tail. All these association were of the Past:

'Oh Time! how in thy rapid flight

Do all Life's phactoms fit way:
The smile of hope, and young delight.

Fame's meters been used fame; a syst,
'Onward driveth Time, and in a little while our bear dumb!' All things have their season, and ripeats ward the grave: ripen, fall, and cease.

Of the humorous paragraphs, we will set venture upon a selection, as we might stumble upon one which "Knick" has already male current in every family circle from New-Yest to Nebraska.-The typographical execution of this volume is worthy of its contents. It printed on most excellent paper, and illustrated

with a number of spirited engravings. "AN ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION BRISTOL ACADEMY," by C. C. FELTON. In this quent and able discourse, Professor Felton speak of the education of the whole people as one of the gradient of modern times, twin-born with the doctrine of equal rights and the universal brotherhood of The following remarks have great weight as confrom a Professor in our oldest College, beside des

respect for their intrinsic soundness and pertinent
"I look with pride and joy upon the opportunities
schools and colleges give to bring to light the capacisation of the product of the product of the capacisation of such institutions the career of public set and political distinction to every son of toll win her by means of the distribution to every son of toll who has genius to tread the dizzy hights of fame, I assert still more fitting scope of a republican education carry the light of liberal studies into the business suits of life. In my opinion, it is an entire mistal limit the use of literature to the learned profession

suits of life. In my opinion, it is an entire mistale limit the use of literature to the learned profession, cessary as it is to them.

I would gladly see every year bands of well-educ young men go forth from our classical schools and leges to the mechanic's shop, the form, the Excha "where merchants most do congregate." "Yes weetens toil," sings a very sweet poet; how transfgures ishor may be a trite, but is a very true mask in humble prose, and intellectual culture carried leaving to the dusty ways of the world. Myas in humanity does not permit me to believe in the sating necessity of soulless toil, whether under name of slavery or of menial service. On the containing the sufferings of the present, I think I discount gradual coming of the time, not when a gobient leaving merce shell toil under the light of culture will be enjoyed by the human race, but the human race shell toil under the light of culture the lighest hour, the lowest task shall not be unpenied by its satisfactions of heart and mind; and the tripht adjustment of faculty to occupation, the tellectual, moral and physical results of human adment shall be multiplied to infinity."

"TABLE TALK ON BOOKS, MEN, AND MANNERS, FROM SYDNEY SMITH AND OTHERS." by CHATWOOD EVELYN, Esq. The Sydney Smith per tion of this book corresponds to the turtle souped aldermanic dinner. There is much less of it that per had hoped from the bill of fare, but what the savory and spicy enough to content the most a palate. Don't buy this book then, thinking to get a of the reverend Sydney, and be thankful for a taste. Nor let the "Table Talk" on the title passes you to indulge in fond illusions. There is no Talk" here, but on the contrary, a plenty of exrentences culled from the writings of wits and many of which are none the worse for being die quaintances. "Ten times repeated they will plant se saith an ancient, and many of them are now re only for the sixth or seventh time in five years. have no fault to find with the volume except holds out its good things under false colors. So from being spoken as Mr. Chatwood Evelyn presents After Dinner," they were written in many i by undined garreteers who did not know where next dinner was to come from, (12 mo. pp. 229. Putnam & Co.) Songs OF THE HEART AND

HEARTH STONE," by Mrs. RESECCA S. NICHOLS. volume comprises specimens of almost every me versification, showing great versatility of though the pieces fall below the standard of respectable active, while many of them possess more than merit. For the most part they are characterize lively fancy, frequent bursts of pathos, genuine specific thy with nature, and neat poetic phraecology, cut claiming a place among the higher products the imagination, they are truly creditable to the ings of the author, and will challenge a friendly come in many a family circle. The pieces e "Little Nell," "Morning," "Silver Waves," "T in their kind, and as well as others of a more po cast, evince a genuine poetic gift. (êvo. pp Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co.)

"THE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF CUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES," by J. D. Bow, Vol. III. This is the last volume of the vale statistical work which we have before noticed in of commendation. On all topics pertaining to the structure of the S it may be consulted as a trustworthy guide. With